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TURKEY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD REICH EYED BY BALKAN NATIONS

Tension Seen Since Ankara Government's Embargo on Chrome Shipments

Domei

BUDAPEST, May 15.—The unstable political situation in Turkey is giving rise to various rumors and the Balkan nations are maintaining careful vigilance over the new trend in that country.

It is felt that a sort of tension exists in relations between Turkey and Germany. Three weeks have gone by since Turkey decided on an embargo on the export of chromium products to Germany. In the interval, the German Government has summoned Baron Franz von Papen, Ambassador to Ankara, to Berlin on the heels of Minister Jaencke, economic expert stationed in Turkey, but has made no decisive move in this connection. This silence on the part of Germany is producing an uncanny impression. This German attitude is believed to be one calculated to restrain other neutral nations besides Turkey, who are amenable to Anglo-American pressure from being affected by further economic or military intimidation by the United States or Britain. Thus, it is held unlikely that Germany would attack Turkey in any immediate future or even to sever economic relations with her.

In Ankara diplomatic circles it is observed that, in view of the fact that each time Turkey has been threatened by the anti-Axis camp she has contacted the Germans to discuss counter-measures, the German silence does not merely mean that Berlin is considering measures to cope with the chromium embargo but is deliberating on counter-measures in expectation of some major change in the Turkish attitude under the heavy pressure of the anti-Axis camp.

It is observed in some quarters that in spite of this apparent tension, however, close contact is still being maintained between Germany and Turkey behind the scenes and that Germany is still energetically supporting the neutrality of Turkey.

There is at present no way of predicting what action Germany will take but the Turkish press is taking pains to seek the understanding of the Reich on the chromium embargo issue, explaining that Turkey could not have acted otherwise. The Ankara paper Aksham has pointed out: "Since Germany is still receiving imports of steel products from Turkey, the German-Turkish commercial agreement is certain to be renewed when it expires at the end of May."

Turkish papers are also expressing strong opposition to the proposal of Foreign Minister Somodoruca of the "Tito" regime for a United States of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece and is indicating the unflagging interest of Turkey in the Balkan problem.

Mr. Hassel, Turkish Ambassador to Rome, writing in a recent issue of the Swiss newspaper, National Zeitung, said: "Turkey belongs to Southeastern Europe and cannot, therefore, be left out of account when constructing a new order in Europe. Germany the leader nation should consider the national aims of Turkey from this standpoint."

The new trade agreement between Hungary and Turkey has been concluded in accordance with the terms anticipated and an agreement between Rumania and Turkey is also being negotiated. Thus, the present attitude of Turkey remains that of maintaining foreign relations at an equilibrium between the Axis and anti-Axis nations and is even showing efforts at rapprochement with Germany and the Balkans.

It is noted in this connection, however, that since May 6 the Turkish Government has instituted light controls, which had been enforced only once previously at Istanbul in the summer of 1941. This fact is causing much uneasiness among the Turkish people.

The anti-Axis nations are growing watchful from every angle, linking the Turkish air raid precautions with some indications of an impending German attack on Turkey or naval operations in the Black Sea or the Aegean Sea.

The situation, in short, is quite chaotic and the only definite matter is that Turkey is falling into a more and more difficult position. It is believed unlikely, however, that Turkey will immediately make a false move to invite her own national ruin, so that the present ambiguous and delicate situation will continue for some time to come,

British Laborites Threaten to Expel Bevin From Party

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 16.—Leaders of the British Labor Party held another meeting yesterday to discuss the position of Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister. The combined meeting of the National Executive and Administrative Committee of the Party passed a resolution concerning the attitude of Bevin in flouting the decisions of the Parliamentary Party and called on him to give assurance in writing within seven days to henceforth abide by the orders of the Parliamentary Party, otherwise he will be expelled.

STRIKES IN DETROIT SEEN AGGRAVATING

Violent Clashes Take Place Between Strikers, Guards; 13 War Plants Crippled

Special

LISBON, May 16.—Violent clashes between striking workers and guards occurred at the Chrysler Automobile Works in Detroit, Michigan, during the past 24 hours, according to a New York dispatch, adding that the incident has forced the closing down of the factory affecting 3,000 workmen.

Meanwhile, James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, declared at today's press conference that the strike situation in the Detroit area is hampering the production of guns and airplanes as 13 key factories of war production are on strike.

U.S. Strikes Serious

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—There are growing indications that the labor strike in the United States will assume serious proportions.

A New York dispatch reveals that the strike started by 3,000 workmen at the Packard Automobile Works in Detroit has spread to all the plants of the company, and 13 factories in the Detroit city area closed down today. It reported that several clashes occurred between company guards and workmen, and approximately 30,000 workers are said to be idle.

The strike has an indication of spreading also to the factories of other automobile companies and some of the Chrysler automobile plants are reported to have already gone on strike. On the other hand, the workers, due to rising commodity prices are demanding a wage increase, thus causing minor strikes in various parts of the United States.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations in its report published, today, pointed out that excessive profits are being gained by airplane production plants and stressed that the workers' demand for a higher wage is fully justified. The C.I.O. declared that seven large airplane manufacturing companies in the United States have made profits 10 times larger than those gained in 1937, and their dividends have increased by 6.5 times. In 1942 each of these companies netted a surprisingly exhorbitant profit of $1.79 as against the dollar of the invested capital, while the income of the workmen has increased by only two-thirds since 1937.

BRITAIN'S LOWER HOUSE TO HOLD SECRET MEETING

Eden Says Purpose Is to Decide Date of Next Session of Parliament

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden announced today in the House of Commons that there would be a secret meeting of the Lower House on May 18 for the purpose of discussing the date of the next Parliament session, according to London dispatches.

The British Government had, since the commencement of the European war, kept strict secrecy on the dates of the opening of Parliament sessions and it was but recently that the custom had been revived of announcing the opening dates about one month prior to the appointed day. In view of the situation, Eden's previous announcement of the secret session greatly surprised many of the Parliament members.

On being criticized by some that such news would become known to the Germans within 12 hours, Eden made the following reply: "The reason will be divulged to the members at the secret session"

REICH UNITS SMASH ANTI-AXIS ATTACKS IN ITALY WAR ZONE

Foe Gets Reinforcements After 3 Days of Heavy Losses; Alexander's Drive Fails

Special

BERLIN, May 16.—Fierce fighting against strong forces of the American 5th and the British 8th armies continues in the fighting zone between the Tyrrhenian coast and Cassino, according to Karl Praegner, special Interinf correspondent, in reporting yesterday's fighting in Italy.

After suffering substantial losses during the course of the first three days of fighting, the enemy troops have received further reinforcements.

In the coastal mountains, where at least two-thirds of the fighting is centered, German troops have taken up new prearranged positions, while sufficient forces have been left at the former focal points of fighting.

West of Minturno, at Spigno and Castelnueve, repeated Anglo-American attacks were checked and smashed. The invasion troops failed to break through the German lines in spite of heavy employment of men and materials. Enemy attempts to outflank German troops west of Castelnueve were easily smashed by the heavy arms of the German rearguards, and the enemy refrained from repeating the attempt.

In the course of the afternoon, British General Harold Alexander shifted the focal point to the northern area of the main fighting zone between the coastal mountains and Cassino, and, by employing huge masses of artillery and tank forces, he made a strong bid to force a break through. However, his plan to drive toward the Liri River from an easterly direction was frustrated in heavy fighting west of San Giorgio.

Massed British tank and infantry formations were squeezed back in front of the Reich positions, and German guns and heavy mortars mounted on the slopes of the coastal mountains took a heavy toll of the attackers.

According to the latest reports, 21 enemy tanks were disabled here.

At the same time, fierce fighting took place between San Angelo and Pignataro, as well as Nataro and at the junction halfway to Cassino. Fighting here fluctuated for several hours, until the counter-attacking German troops succeeded in straightening the local dents. Twenty-three British tanks were disabled here.

In general, it may be said that the unshakable fighting morale of the German troops has thus far prevented the enemy from achieving any operative success worth mentioning.

The extent of the losses suffered by the invasion troops in four and a half days of fighting corresponds to the gigantic use of manpower and material made by the enemy. Although making very heavy sacrifices, the enemy has not been able to achieve any important operative success—neither a break through or an encirclement.

Meanwhile, at the Nettuno beachhead, enemy troop movements continue on the roads along the coast, but are being harassed by steady fire from the German batteries.

FORMS INFORMATION ORGAN

Anti-Axis Replaces Committee Organized in 1941

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—The United Nation's Information Organization was set up when the representatives of 18 anti-Axis Governments in London today reached an agreement on the establishment of the body, according to a British news service report.

The new organization—known as the UNIO—is to continue and develop the work hitherto performed by the Inter-Allied Information Committee which was founded in 1941.

Branch offices are to be established in New York and other parts of the world, and the task of the organization will be to keep public opinion throughout the world informed about "matters of common interest to the anti-Axis nations."

Egyptian Envoy Resigns

Domei

LISBON, May 15.—Dr. Hassan Nachad Pasha, Egyptian Ambassador to London, has resigned his post for personal reasons, according to a Cairo telegram.

Lack of Conviction in U.S. Army Admitted by Yankee Corporal

Hanson Baldwin's Article Reveals Struggle for Personal Advancement Among Military Overrides Fight Against Fascism

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 16.—One of the greatest weaknesses of the United States army, in the opinion of an American corporal who has seen one year of service at home, is the "general want of conviction," states Hanson Baldwin, military commentator in the New York Times.

Though in most enterprises each man, realizing the value of his work and his special responsibility in completing it, puts forth his best efforts, such is not the case in the army, declared the corporal. With grudging compliance, the soldiers go about their duties only because they know there is no one else to do it for them. If by chance some are lucky enough to dodge work and get away with it, such men are looked upon with admiration by the less fortunate ones. Boastful stories of exploits in dodging work are one of the most frequent topics of conversation in the barracks.

The situation among the officers is worse, asserted the corporal, for not only are they under less supervision but most of them have others to do their work for them.

Going on to mention other weaknesses which all spring from the same prevailing "lack of conviction," the corporal continued:

"Though it may not be so bad in the actual theaters of war, the struggle for personal advancement in the military seems to override the fight against Fascism. Furthermore, because this competitive spirit is so widespread, the teamwork so much desired by military authorities, is definitely destroyed. I am certain that all this comes from lack of conviction, for among the enlisted men with whom I came into contact, only a very few had any basic convictions about the war."

Declaring that in his orientation courses, too, he found no trace of real conviction, the corporal stated:

"Those who first introduced us to the basic skill of fighting and those who lectured on the issues of the war were both men of little conviction and knowledge. In my opinion, an orientation course should implant into the minds of the men the one important idea that this is a life-and-death struggle and that unless we destroy the fighting potentiality of the enemy, he will surely destroy ours. The men should be told what war is really like and what skill it needs for the attainment of victory.

"But, on the contrary, what happens? Emphasis is so repeatedly laid on the fact that the enemy is wicked and that we are good, that it is no wonder that the men get bored and begin to label all such talk as 'propaganda.'"

Turning next to the question as to why there should be this lack of conviction about the war, the corporal explained:

"Personally, I think the root of the matter lies in the nature of the war itself. Of course, there is no question concerning the seriousness of this war. The men are, or can easily be, convinced of this. However, most people, I fear, will never know what the war is all about. Even those who have been through the worst can only see it as a horrible personal adventure," concluded the corporal.

Such are the reactions of one American soldier to the existing situation in the United States Army, says Baldwin. Though he has been in the army a year, he has never yet seen overseas service. Actual fighting, of course, instils that sense of urgency for self-preservation that mere non-combat training can never supply but even officers of high rank have been somewhat perturbed by the morale of our forces in Italy, continued Baldwin. Other observers, too, he went on, have severely criticized the U.S. army's orientation program and Rabbi Barnett Brickner, for one, after talking with American soldiers in most of the theaters of war, recently said in London that "our men are very much muddled as to what they are fighting for."

Thus, it can be readily seen that "lack of conviction" is widespread in the American army.

BRITISH COAST HIT BY REICH AIR UNITS

Heaviest Pounding in Several Weeks Launched by Luftwaffe—Portsmouth Suffers

Special

LISBON, May 16.—The Luftwaffe, last night, struck the heaviest blow at Britain in several weeks employing from 200 to 300 planes in heavy attacks on the southern coast of England, according to London dispatches.

An AP dispatch from London which described the raid as a German "counter-invasion aerial offensive," said that five English coastal towns felt the weight of enemy bombs as German raiders sped through the dark sky. It said that German planes came over in two waves shortly after midnight.

Meanwhile, the Fuehrer's Headquarters' communique said that during the early morning hours, today, strong formations of heavy German bombers attacked the British harbor town of Portsmouth and a number of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on harbor installations and plants.

Big Damage at Portsmouth

Domei

BERLIN, May 16.—A powerful heavy bomber formation of the Luftwaffe, on the night of May 15, raided the port of Portsmouth on the southern coast of England. For about half an hour the German planes showered high explosive and incendiary bombs over the harbor and the city, inflicting heavy losses.

On the other hand, British planes, the same night, made blind attacks on the Rhineland and the northern coastal area of Germany, when German fighters shot down four British planes.

South British Coast Hit

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—The German air force, on the night of May 15, carried out bombing attacks on five cities on the southern coast of the British mainland, causing casualties and damage to buildings, according to a London dispatch.

TANI IS OPTIMISTIC ON CHINA SITUATION

Japan's New Policy Being Carried Out Satisfactorily, Ambassador Avers

Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, in a press interview held at 4 p.m. Wednesday, declared that Japan's new China policy is being carried out satisfactorily.

Ambassador Tani returned here on Monday and reported on the business under his charge to Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki on Tuesday.

"I have been the 'Unit Commander' for the execution of Japan's new China policy during the last one year since I proceeded to Nanking as Ambassador," stated Mr. Tani. "The new policy to China which has been featured by the abolition of unequal treaties and the establishment of mutual equity and mutual assistance is regarded by Chinese circles as the manifestation of Japan's 'permanent friendship' and the Chinese leaders are offering unstinted cooperation to us."

Mr. Tani declared that the Chinese have fully understood that Japan has no territorial ambition toward China but that the Chungking leaders and Chinese Communists have failed to do so. He attributed this lack of understanding in a section of the Chinese people to the fact that they are under-rating Japan's real strength. Nevertheless, he stated that he was confident that the objectives of the new China policy would not fail of ultimate materialization.

Continuing, Ambassador Tani stated:

"The new China policy is being executed in political, economic, cultural and all other phases. To cite an example, in the economic field, Japan has returned enemy assets to the Nanking Government and also provided opportunity for the Chinese to take part in more enterprises. At the same time, readjustment has been effected in the Japanese national policy companies whereby more Chinese can participate in various economic enterprises. More opportunity has been opened for the Chinese in currency and money market and these measures have been greatly appreciated by the Chinese circles concerned.

"President Wang Ching-wei, Chen Kung-po, acting President of the Executive Yuan, and Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, are vigorously pushing the policies of new China in accordance with the ideals pursued by President Wang. The National Government of China is out to strengthen the country's wartime structure so that nothing will miscarry in the successful achievement of the common objectives of China and Japan."

Ambassador Tani said that in Shanghai a reform has been effected in the structure of the Municipal Council in accordance with the decisive and far-sighted policy of Mr. Chen. By virtue of this reform, he declared, 20 financial leaders of Shanghai have joined the Municipal Council and he was confident this will prove very effective in improving the administration of the city.

Mr. Tani concluded that with everything thus going on satisfactorily, there was no doubt whatever that Japan's objectives will be ultimately achieved.

OUR AIR UNITS BLAST MILITARY FACILITIES AT HOLLANDIA BASE

Numerous Direct Hits Scored By Japanese Without Any Loss to Themselves

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 17.—Japanese Air Units at dawn on May 14 stormed over Hollandia on New Guinea Island and scored numerous direct hits on the enemy position, blasting several places there. Without sustaining any loss, all the Japanese planes returned safely.

7 Foe Planes Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, May 17.—In furious aerial combat in intercepting the enemy air force, Japanese Units shot down seven enemy P-40 fighters on Monday morning when a total of 11 anti-Axis aircraft, consisting of P-40's and B-25's, attempted to raid Wiak Island. Two Japanese planes have not yet returned.

Enemy Raid Fails

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, May 17.—A formation of 21 enemy B-24 bombers carried out a morning attack on Mereyon Island on Monday. Japanese Units on the spot gave immediate battle and shot down four of the invaders and repulsed all the others. Damage on the Japanese side was extremely slight.

Enemy Admits Attack

Domei

LISBON, May 16—Units of the Japanese Air Force yesterday carried out raids on Hollandia, it was announced by the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the southwest Pacific today, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

MORE WAR CREDIT WANTED

Anderson Says £1 Billion Needed To Cover British Expenses

Special

LISBON, May 16.—Another new war credit of £1,000,000,000 was demanded today by Sir John Anderson, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in view of the increasing war expenditures, according to a London dispatch.

At the same time, he reported to the House of Commons on the ever-increasing British war expenditures. He declared that the war expenditures which England had to shoulder thus far averaged about £13,500,000 daily, but that these expenses had increased in recent weeks to £13,750,000 daily.

The new credit, Anderson said would cover war expenditures until about the month of August.

1,200 Ships in U.S. Navy

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—Over 1,200 ships are commissioned for service in the United States navy today as compared with 348 which were in service four years ago, declared Rear-Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Ships, in a speech today at Los Angeles, according to a report from that city.

Gandhi's Sickness Aggravates; Indians Pray for Recovery

Special

LISBON, May 16.—Further worsening in Mahatma Gandhi's health has aroused the greatest anxiety throughout India, according to a New Delhi dispatch, adding that thousands of people from Bombay and the surrounding districts are pilgrimaging to the small health resort of Juhu to pray at the sickbed of the great Indian patriot for his early recovery. Meanwhile, it is reported that the Mahatma is greatly anxious that a compromise should be reached between the Hindus and Mohammedans. As a matter of fact, he declared yesterday that he was still willing to act as a mediator between the two religious parties.

CHIANG REGIME HIT BY ENEMY JOURNAL

Daily Mail Joins Other Papers in Tirade Against Chungking For Existing Chaos

Special

LISBON, May 16.—London's Daily Mail today joined the criticism by the British press of conditions prevailing in Chungking China as a reaction to the striking successes of the Japanese Forces in Honan operations, according to a London dispatch. In an article entitled, "Tragedy of China," the paper in sharp opposition to the denials of Chungking official quarters in London spoke of "absolutely chaotic conditions" in Chungking China, the dispatch said. The paper added that "iron censorship" prevented a true description of conditions.

The Daily Mail's article said that Chungking's supply situation was extremely serious. Chungking's army was underfed and suffering from diseases. Heavy equipment such as tanks and artillery were almost entirely lacking and the Chungking army had few warplanes. Referring to the inner political situation the paper declared that "far from being united under one leader, Chungking is split almost into two nations—under the Communist and Kuomintang governments." In this connection the paper said that for almost three years now about half a million Chungking soldiers had been busy to "control" the Communist armies in North China.

The paper stated that it was a mistake to believe that "traditional grievances like corruption and incompetency" had been removed. The journal asserted that there was nothing "democratic" about Chungking but urged the British and United States governments to accord Chungking more help than heretofore because the present successes of the Japanese in Honan had aroused fears that a "military setback of Chungking is likely to throw back the Allies in the Far Eastern war by years."

POSTWAR PLANS OF U.S. TO BE OFFICIALLY BARED

Statement May Be Made Prior To Invasion So as to Bolster Americans' Morale

Special

LISBON, May 16.—A clear-cut statement on America's postwar policy is expected to be made by the U.S. Government before the European invasion starts, according to a report by Don Iddon, correspondent of the Daily Mail.

He said that the White House and the State Department have been at work for some weeks already on such a statement which will delineate the United States' war and peace aims.

According to Iddon, the New York Herald-Tribune recently declared that such a statement was long overdue and could no longer be delayed. It may be issued on the eve of invasion so that the nation would be able to strengthen itself and seek courage by a clear realization of the objectives of this greatest battle of all time.

Iddon said that the recent speeches by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had not been able to silence the criticism voiced against American foreign policy. Therefore, President Franklin Roosevelt held a series of conferences with Hull as soon as he had returned from his vacation, and had realized the need of making some kind of statement.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS BLAST FOE'S TROOPS IN MAWGON VALLEY

Ground Forces Close in on Bishenpur From All Sides—Fall Seen Imminent

Domei

LISBON, May 16.—Japanese Air Units attacked and inflicted damages upon the American and Chungking forces in the Mawgon Valley in northern Burma, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia announced in its war communique today, says a Kandy dispatch received here.

Bishenpur Is Doomed

By K. HASHIMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

INDO-BURMA FRONT BASE, May 14.—With the Japanese Forces closing in from all directions, the last day of Bishenpur, the enemy's vital strategic point located to the south of Imphal, is near. The war situation around Bishenpur has increased in ferocity with the enemy desperately sending enormous reinforcements to meet the fierce onrush of the Japanese.

Attesting to the enemy's frantic resistance against the advancing Japanese, tanks, aircraft and heavy machine-guns are active day and night along the Imphal-Bishenpur and Bishenpur-Silchar roads. In cooperation with recently-arrived reinforcements, crack units of the Japanese Forces, which were advancing northward, commenced furious attacks on Bishenpur. Thrown into miserable confusion in the face of the advancing Japanese Units, which reached a point five kilometers from Bishenpur, the enemy began to dispatch reinforcements to the south.

The Japanese Units which, on April 19 thrust through Moiran, important enemy position on the Imphal-Bishenpur Road located 15 kilometers south of Bishenpur, repulsed the enemy forces which were assisted by aircraft. On May 10, severe damage was inflicted on the remnants of the enemy 17th Division at a point south of Bishenpur. Thus, exerting further pressure on the enemy, these same Japanese Units marching northward from the Tolbong area, 22 kilometers south of Bishenpur, advanced toward Silchar.

The Units, which occupied Taillenpokpu, seven kilometers west of Bishenpur, on April 16 together with others, pressed hard on Chiloiklen, eight kilometers southwest of Bishenpur, and Kumbi, 35 kilometers west of Chiloiklen, and cut the retreat route of the enemy in the Silchar sector. By advancing further northward, those Units tightened their encirclement around Bishenpur by marching into Palemguba, north of Bishenpur.

Relying upon reinforcements of tanks and some 300 motorized-guns, the enemy is now making a futile attempt to resist the onrush of the Japanese Forces closing in from all directions.

Is Vital Point

By T. OKUBO
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, May 13.—Bishenpur, one of the key points in the defense of Imphal, is now writhing in the last throes of its desperate resistance against the two-flanked attack of the Japanese Forces. Forming the junction point for the roads leading from Imphal and Silchar, Bishenpur is, indeed, of vital strategic importance.

With the number of houses totaling about 500, Bishenpur is one of the largest towns south of Buribazar and the Chin Hills. Markets, and other features of a prosperous town not found elsewhere in the mountainous Indo-Burmese border regions, can be seen in this town. The rugged mountains and thick jungles along the route from Moiran open out from Bishenpur into wide and rolling plains. Fertile rice paddies and rich fields surround the town with the red, brick bungalows of the British dotting the landscape here and there.

Since the commencement of military operations around Lake Logtak, Bishenpur has become an important strategic point. Not only is it of vital importance as the supply route from Silchar for the British-Indian forces, but it was, moreover, at a spot a little east of Bishenpur that the enemy, in their futile attempts to open the Burma Route, frantically tried to spread anti-Japanese propaganda among the inhabitants.

Press Comments

Wednesday, May 17

A NEW INDICATION PRESAGING THE SECOND FRONT

MAINICHI—The "French Committee for National Liberation," a tragic by-product of the World War with its headquarters at Algiers, is now at the crossroads of its eventful career.

According to recent news dispatches, this chimera-like agency has cast off its old name and adopted a new one: the Provisional Government of the French Republic. It is true that the new name gives the impression of a more established authority, but how much substance is there to the name? We are aware of the fact that this regime has been recognized by the Soviet Government and is speedily bolshevizing the entire North Africa through the activities of the Red elements that have entered there and by the French Communists working in conjunction with them. We also know that the same regime has not yet been recognized by either the United States or Britain. Exasperated by the Soviet action, yet the United States and Britain are withholding recognition for reasons best known to themselves. In Secretary of State Cordell Hull's speech of April 9, too, recognition was denied on the ground that it was premature. We have not heard of any change in their attitude since then.

It goes without saying that this puppet regime nominally headed by General Charles de Gaulle is directly under the control of General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis European Invasion Forces. Thus it stands to reason that the committee has changed its name either by order of Eisenhower or with his permission. But in that event, are we to suppose that the regime has been recognized by the United States? We have no report as yet on this point but we see more significance in the Anglo-American intention behind this change of name. Evidently they must have reasoned that such a change in the name of the puppet regime will be necessary in case the Anglo-American forces invaded Europe. In this we see a new indication presaging the imminence of the Second Front. At the same time, the conflict between the Anglo-American combination and the Soviet Union will enter a new phase. The key to the situation arising from this rivalry is held by Germany, master of Europe.

NEW TREND OF ITALIAN FRONT

YOMIURI-HOCHI,—A noteworthy feature of the recent European War situation is the intensified offensive of the Anglo-American forces on the Italian front. The fighting cannot be said to have reached its height as yet but since the last weekend it has gained in fury.

In the House of Comons on February 22, in reply to the criticism over the delay in the Italian campaign, Prime Minister Winston Churchill testified that no mobile landings had been attempted on the eastern and western coasts of Italy because campaign plans for the current year would have to be fundamentally altered. Thus, he hinted at the failure of the Italian campaign. The offensive now being developed no doubt is motivated by a desire to redeem the Anglo-American forces in the eyes of their peoples as well as of the rest of the world, but at the same time it is also intended as a counter-move against the political offensive of the Soviet Union. We may thus consider it to have been undertaken with considerable determination.

When the Anglo-American forces landed on Sicily, the Soviet Union pointed out that the success of this campaign was mainly due to the activities of the Red Army on the Eastern Front. Developments on the Italian front since then have justified this Soviet claim. As soon as the Anglo-American forces encountered the crack units of Field-Marshal Albert Kesselring, they came to a dead halt. Far from the occupation of Rome they had so prematurely predicted, they found it difficult even to hold the bridgehead they had made at so much pain. That the Italian front should have fallen into this state in spite of their scheme to take the initiative in the conduct of the European War, rendered both their strategic and political positions quite disadvantageous. In order to remedy this situation, they saw that they must develop a new offensive on some other front. They could do nothing on the Atlantic seaboard because of the Grand Fortress of Europe built up by the Germans and thus they concentrated on the Italian front. In this sense, the new Italian offensive may be regarded as their last resort.

On the other hand Italy, which divides the Mediterranean midway and is contiguous to Yugoslavia to the east and with France to the west, is a most convenient foothold for the invasion of the Continent. Thus, depending on the future developments of the Italian campaign, they may find the possibility of forming a Second Front. In view of the fact that they began the new offensive in Italy after careful and thorough preparation, there can be no doubt that they intend to make the Italian front the basic condition for the development of a Second Front, whether they are planning, as the German military authorities have pointed out, to restrain the Germans in Italy so as to carry out a new offensive elsewhere or whether their scheme is to extend the scale of the Italian campaign and turn that into a Second Front.

If the Anglo-American forces intend to make a detour against the iron coastal defense of the Germans, they will probably find no place where that is possible outside Italy.

For the foregoing reasons we are deeply interested in the situation on the Italian front. The Germans have completed, on the whole, their planned and systematic evacuation of the Eastern Front and have succeeded in further strengthening their defenses from Central Europe to the Balkans. Thus, they are now in a position to fight the Anglo-American forces in Italy without concern as to any situation in the rear.

Believing, as we do, therefore, that a decisive victory in Italy will be the prelude to a radical frustration of the Anglo-American plan of invading Europe, we earnestly hope that our allies will achieve the success they deserve on the Italian front.

GRAVE WHEAT LACK FACED BY ANTI-AXIS

Even Australian Supplies Will Not Avert Shortage, Says Manchester Guardian

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—Wheat shortage in the anti-Axis countries may result next year because "wheat stocks overseas are being used up at an alarming rate," warned the Manchester Guardian in its editorial today, according to a London dispatch.

The paper declared that a shortage was inevitable "if nothing is done to raise the production or cut down consumption in North America."

"In Canada, the world's greatest wheat exporting country, the day of the great wheat glut is definitely over. The chief cause of the change lies in the United States which used to export wheat, but is now importing enormous quantities for purposes other than bread," the paper pointed out.

The editorial warned that "if consumption goes on at the present rate, it is obvious that in 1944 or 1945, the United States will have used up its entire stocks and become heavily dependent on Canadian supplies."

"It seems fairly certain," it continued, "that only exportable stocks from Argentina and Australia can avert the serious shortage of bread and grain in the anti-Axis countries but even these will not be large enough unless firm measures are taken to reverse the present trend in North America."

The paper pessimistically concluded, "What happens in American agriculture in the next 12 months will affect all of us for several years to come."

U.S. Crop Menaced

Special

LISBON, May 15.—Boll weevils, which have survived the winter are sufficient to cause serious damage to the cotton crops in America if the rainy weather prevails through June and July, an official Washington report disclosed.

Meanwhile, an Ottawa report said that bad wheat crops are expected in Canada owing to the unusual drought. Canada's wheat situation, in view of the drought, is reported to be more critical because the 500,000 acres used for cultivation of wheat are about one-third below the normal prewar acreage.

Stricter wheat export regulations are already being demanded in Ottawa, and several orders for wheat purchases from neutrals have been rejected, the report said.

HULL DESPISES DE GAULLE

States French Dissidents Can Decide Own Government

Special

LISBON, May 16.—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, again voiced antipathy against General Charles de Gaulle's Algiers Committee at a press conference today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Hull was asked whether the announced change of the name of the Algiers Committee, which according to reports from North Africa will adopt the name of Provisional French Republican Government, would change the United States Government's attitude toward the De Gaulle movement and if in such an event recognition of the North African dissidents becomes feasible. Hull replied that the policy pursued by him and President Roosevelt provides that the French people alone can choose its Government.

3,000 Foe Shells Fired in 40 Minutes Fail To Stem Japanese Advance Near Kohima

By T. KOMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 16.—Wasting countless shells and bullets, the enemy troops entrenched on the height west of Kohima, strategic point on the Imphal-Dimapur Road, are putting up a futile resistance against the onslaught of the Japanese Forces. In contrast to the enemy's attrition, the Japanese are economizing on ammunition by scoring accurate hits on their objectives.

Day and night since the end of April howitzers and heavy trench-mortars have been pounding the enemy's position. Thunderous explosions have been echoing ceaselessly in the mountain fastnesses.

Crouching in the trenches, I heard the whizzing of bullets closely followed by frightful detonations and the bursting of shells. At times the enemy continued firing for 40 minutes, discharging 2,000 to 3,000 shells. Following this terrific bombardment, the enemy fired all day long at intervals of two or three minutes, wasting some 5,000 shells in one day.

The enemy air force machine-gunned our position for many consecutive days. It is amazing, however, what little damage was done to our Forces entrenched in a position protected by jungle trees. After ten days of incessant bombardment from land and air, the trees were almost completely demolished and the hills stripped naked. The very fact that hardly any of us were wounded under this ceaseless rain of shells must be ascribed to the superiority of our position and to the superb discipline of the Japanese troops.

Every shell discharged by the Japanese unfailingly found its target. Each time an enemy soldier stuck his head out of the trench, he was hit by the Japanese. Our scouts actually witnessed the wounded enemy soldiers being carried from the trench on stretchers.

For the last two months the Japanese warriors have slept and eaten in the trenches, patiently waiting for the time to march on to Delhi. Bearing the ardent prayers of the soldiers, every bullet and shell released by the Japanese score accurate hits. The enemy forces, on the other hand, in a desperate attempt to stem the advance of the Japanese Forces, are daily wasting their supplies of shells and bullets.

DOMINION LEADERS TERMINATE PARLEY

Churchill Due to Make Statement on Foreign Affairs Before Commons Shortly

Special

LISBON, May 16.—The Empire Conference which was held among the Prime Ministers of the Dominions in London came to its conclusion today, according to a London dispatch.

An official communique is expected to be issued shortly and Prime Minister Winston Churchill is scheduled to make an important statement on foreign and political affairs before the House of Commons next week.

The Dominion Prime Ministers will remain in England for a while to take part in informal discussions and meetings of the War Cabinet.

Little Results Expected

The most noticeable point in the Empire Conference now being convened in London is the fact that it is not likely to bring about any tangible result, says a Zurich dispatch to the Mainichi dated May 11. The Times, London, states: "We must be satisfied with a friendly atmosphere being created among the Dominion representatives which will be necessary for deciding important issues in the future." At any rate, it is noteworthy that definite decisions cannot be anticipated at this particular conference which is said to be the most important gathering for the British Empire in the present war.

Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King, accompanied by a large suite, including reporters, cameramen, radio announcers, secretaries and advisers, arrived in London, in a manner of being, as chief of all the British Dominions. A Canadian newspaper reported that Prime Minister King would clarify Canada's future relations with the United States and Britain at the present conference. This, no doubt, indicates that Prime Minister King intends to lead the current conference along the line of policies of Canada being a member of the British Empire and simultaneously, a member of the Pan-American set-up. The Daily Mail, also seeing through Prime Minister King's intentions, stated:

"Prime Minister King does not appear to be in favor of the British Government's policy of joint defense. Nor is he in favor of the suggestion by South African Prime Minister Field-Marshal Jan C. Smuts to incorporate minor West European nations into the British Empire."

Opinions at Odds

On the other hand, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin, as was reported by a Daily Express correspondent in Australia, is well aware that Britain of today is no longer the Britain of former days. Australia clearly knows that Britain is no longer able to defend Australia from Japanese attack. However, Prime Minister Curtin will demand more powerful assistance from the British army and navy, and it is certain that this demand will have the fullest support from New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser. They hold an opinion that Britain is not entitled to dogmatically declare war and to drag her dominions into the struggle despite the fact that she is unable to defend them. In this connection, a newspaper of the Federated Union of South Africa reports that the British demand on the use of Durban and other South African bases by the British navy after the war has been refused.

A Capetown dispatch to the Times, London, also points out that Prime Minister Smuts will clarify at the present conference that the British Government can neither interfere with the sovereignty of the Union of South Africa nor use naval and air bases in South Africa. However, an interesting fact is that the Union of South Africa is said to be negotiating with the Washington Government regarding the post-war plan of an international air route.

Thus viewed, it is clear as daylight that as a result of the present war Britain has already "lost" the Union of South Africa and three other important dominions in the Pacific, and caused them to become more intimate with the United States. Furthermore, India is now demanding complete independence. Due to lack of power it has become difficult for Britain to maintain the same status with other Powers in regard to the disposal of various post-war problems.

It was when various British Dominions were unitedly supporting the British Empire that Britain could participate in international politics and economy, but the present state of affairs is entirely different.

Prime Ministers Curtin and Fraser, after conferring with President Roosevelt, proceeded to London with the American Government's wishes in their minds. Concerning Canada, the American newspaper Baltimore Sun said: "British federated imperialism does not agree with American imperialism." It can be seen that Canada's request to the U.S. navy to protect her is an indication that Canadian interests are perfectly in common with those of the United States on the point of defense.

The current Empire Conference appears to have been convened to pass a "sentence of death." It is indeed indisputable that regardless of future developments in the war, the British Empire is now on the road to disintegration and downfall.

'INVASIONITIS' GRIPS PEOPLE OF BRITAIN

Invasion Fever Also Sweeps U.S. Where Elections Forced To Take Backseat

Special

LISBON, May 16.—The British people are suffering from an acute case of invasion fever, declares Alexander Clifford in the Daily Mail, according to a London dispatch.

The British journalist coined the name "invasionitis" for this new "disease" and writes that judging by the British press this reminds one very strongly of hysteria.

Meanwhile, it is also reported that the whole of the United States is so excited by the coming invasion that the coming presidential elections are actually taking a backseat, according to a Daily Express report from New York. It said that despite the pending preliminary elections in several states, there is more talk about the pending invasion.

Meanwhile, Alfred M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936, voiced the opinion of large section of the country today when he asked President Roosevelt to state more comprehensively the war aims of the United States before the invasion, according to a New York dispatch. Landon spoke at Chicago and said that the President had failed to drive his political plans home to his countrymen.

According to the New York World Telegram of May 14 the campaign for Roosevelt's reelection is in full swing and states that Democratic Party groups intended to write letters to the men at the front asking them to urge their relatives at home to go to the polls.

CHIANG'S BOOK HIT BY BRITISH PRESS

Statement That Anglo-Americans Caused China's Distress Is Resented

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—China's Destiny, the book written by Chiang Kai-shek, in which both the Americans and British are painted black, has become the target of bitter condemnation by the British press, says the London correspondent of the Goteborgs Handels-och Sjofartstidning, according to his report received here dated May 4.

His dispatch follows:

Recently, anti-Axis circles have been hearing much talk about the mysterious book, written by Chiang Kai-shek about a year ago, called China's Destiny, which is being read in schools in Chungking-controlled areas.

At first, the Anglo-Americans wanted to have the book translated and spread throughout the anti-Axis countries, but the Chinese opposed the idea. However, when these Anglo-Americans found out what the book was about, they tried to prevent it from being read in anti-Axis nations.

Until now, it has only been mentioned in one radio speech by the American commentator, Raymond Gram Swing, and a detailed comment on the book had been published in a leading missionary paper in English published in China.

Now, the British press has come out into the open to attack Chiang's book. The magazine, National Review, declared that Chiang accused the whites for all the distress in China. He has painted both the Americans and British black, it continued, adding that the war against Japan only occupies 12 pages out of all the 213 pages of the book.

The Britishers say that Chiang pointed out the superiority of the Chinese race. He also claimed that China plays a predominant role in East Asia, and that her future borders must comprise Burma, Thailand, Indo-China and Malacca.

Joining in the attack, the Communist paper, the Daily Worker, calls Chiang a Fascist, who wants to fight the Communists. For this purpose, the journal declared, he keeps an army of 500,000 men idle, which is badly needed for the war against Japan.

The National Review, on the other hand, says that Chiang is educating the Chinese youth in the same manner as the Fuehrer did the Jugend.

The News Chronicle's Chungking correspondent, who had met some liberal Chinese, said that they regretted the Hollywood imagination about China which prevails among the Anglo-Americans. The correspondent declared that the Chinese dislike foreign critics because they support the popular opposition against Chungking's dictatorial methods, and also the domestic Chinese demands for more political freedom.

He also said that anti-Axis criticisms against the conditions which resulted in a standstill on the China front, and against the Kuomintang's opposition against the Communists, have made some impression in Chungking. Therefore, Chiang recently sent some of his officials to northwest China to conduct negotiations with the Communists.

Britain's new loan to Chungking, and America's deliveries of war materials to the regime are in reality part of a scheme to mold Chiang's policy to suit the Anglo-American war aims.

FOE AIMS DENOUNCED ON JOAN OF ARC DAY

Henriot Declares Britain and U.S. Are Trying to Divide World's Riches

Special

VICHY May 15.—Philippe Henriot, French State Secretary speaking in Lyons on Joan of Arc Day yesterday, declared that the sole aim pursued by the Anglo-Americans was to divide the riches of the world between themselves.

Recalling the Montoile meeting, Mr. Henriot stressed that whereas victorious Germany had left France is possession of its empire and fleet and by means of a demarcation line had enabled France to maintain national sovereignty with French representatives abroad and foreign diplomats in Vichy, France's former ally, Britain, did not want France to retain its colonies and fleet as was revealed at Mers-el-Kebir.

Mr. Henriot continued that Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union was aiming at establishing Soviet Republics in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco and finally also in France. New Europe was not a mere slogan of German propaganda but a reality on which France's future was dependent, Mr. Henriot stressed.

Rommel Impressed By Strong Defense Of Normandy Coast

Domei

BERLIN, May 16.—Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel recently inspected the German defense installations in Normandy, and convinced himself of the strength of all the fortifications there. The Field-Marshal inspected a point near Cherbourg, which had been raided by the enemy on two successive nights and in spite of the numerous bomb hits, found that the defense installations showed only negligible damage.

FALLS REITERATES VIEWS ON AIR WAR

Invasion Still Remains Hardest Task Despite Bombing Of Reich, He Says

Special

LISBON, May 16.—The doubtful effect of the anti-Axis aerial warfare on Europe is once more discussed by Cyril Falls, British military critic, in the latest copy of the Illustrated London News. He had already dealt with this subject in the issue of May 6.

In his new article, he once more explains to his readers that the war cannot be won by bombs alone, and that the public must revise its view about the effect of bombs, for despite all the air raids on enemy territory, the invasion remained by far the hardest and most urgent task.

In explaining the only effect of aerial warfare against the Reich, Falls states that Germany has been remarkably successful in its protective measures against air raids. Factories, hospitals and offices have been shifted to underground quarters, he points out, adding that subterranean air-raid shelters for the civilian population were especially extensive, and that the German camouflage technique had been perfected.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Berlin that the British self-criticism of the value of the bombing war was played up today by the Berlin press.

Reports say that commentators point out that the view is gaining ground on the enemy side that the German people's morale cannot be shaken by bombing attacks. However, these commentators make it clear that no one in Germany believes that there will be a change in war tactics.

The Berliner Lokalanzeizer, describing the British air war under the headline, "Military Failure," recalls that the Britishers in the past months have been under the illusion that they would gain ultimate victory through the moral effect of aerial warfare. This moral effect has failed to materialize, and now the enemy's military speculations have shrunk to sober consideration of facts, the journal said.

British Public Warned

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—The British magazine, Sphere, warned the British public to "beware of illusions" because the German people's power of resistance is still unbroken, according to a London dispatch.

The periodical pointed out that despite the bombs which had been rained upon the German people during the past few months, the Germans, with unabated determination, were still fighting the enemy everywhere. "The British should keep this in mind, and beware of illusions," the magazine stressed.

ARAB PARTY COMMENCES ANTI-JEWISH CAMPAIGN

Adopts Resolution Demanding Prohibition of Jews From Immigrating to Palestine

Special

LISBON, May 16.—The distinct anti-Semitic attitude of the Palestine Arabs and their demand for the prohibition of Jewish emigration to Palestine is again expressed in a resolution which the Palestine Arab Party has transmitted to the British High Commissioner, according to a Jerusalem dispatch.

The leaders of this movement, which is the only political representation of Palestine Arabs admitted by the Mandate Government, have stressed three points, first, that the Palestine Arabs have never acknowledged the Jewish special rights in Palestine derived from the Balfour Declaration because they are contrary to the natural and historical rights of the Arabs, second, the Palestine Arabs consider the British Palestine White Book of 1939 as a decision whereby the Jewish special rights in Palestine were to be definitely abolished, and third, in this sense the Palestine Arabs consider this White Book as a binding promise of the British Government to the Arabs.

NEGRO VOTE RIGHT KILLED BY SENATE

Discarding of Bill to Remove Poll-Tax Disenfranchises Colored Folk in South

Special

LISBON, May 16.—Although the United States supreme court recently ruled in a test case by a Texas Negro that the Negroes have the right to vote, the majority of the Negroes in the southern states will be unable to vote in the forthcoming presidential elections as a result of the Senate's action yesterday in discarding a bill to remove the age-old poll-tax in eight southern states, according to a dispatch received here. This tax, which must be paid by adults before they can vote, virtually prevented the southern Negroes from voting in past years. Most southern Negroes are too poor to pay the poll-tax, which is cumulative and becomes prohibitive if unpaid for a few years.

The poll-tax issue is tied up with the whole Negro problem which is the most acute in the southern states, where the system is retained primarily to restrict Negro voting. It is estimated that there are some 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States, constituting about 10 per cent of the total United States population. This shows the size of the problem. Of the 13,000,000 about 9,000,000 still live in the South, where under "white man supremacy" the Negroes are not treated as human beings.

It was also reported that the Negroes constitute about one-third of the total population in 11 southern states and are equal to the white population in some localities. The Senate's action therefore marks a setback in the fight by Negroes for political equality in the South. The Senate action also "disenfranchised" some six millions of poor whites in the South.

AMERICA COURTING CANADA

Invites Northern Neighbor to Join Development Commission

Special

LISBON, May 16.—Reflecting the efforts of the United States to bring Canada within the Western Hemispheric bloc, Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of the Inter-American Development Commission now in session in New York City, announced at a press conference yesterday that delegates of six Latin American nations were preparing a joint resolution inviting Canada to join the permanent conference of the commission, according to a New York dispatch. Delegations of three other nations, including the United States representatives, Rockefeller said, are likely to subscribe to the invitation before it is introduced on Wednesday.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Undersecretary of State, spoke at an executive session of the conference following which he told reporters that he had found "deep understanding" of the importance of inter-American solidarity and "keen appreciation" of the necessity for the participation of American republics in world affairs.

Johnson Leaves for Moscow

Special

LISBON, May 16.—Eric Johnson, of Spokane, Washington, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, left today by plane for the Soviet Union, according to a Washington dispatch. He is scheduled to meet Premier Josef Stalin and various other high Soviet officials to discuss postwar economic relationships between the United States and the Soviet Union.

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Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Takajiro Nozu, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 16

Fighting activity on the Eastern Front was only reported from the lower Dniester and the Carpathian forefields. Formations of our army A.A. artillery shot down 2,000 Soviet planes since the beginning of the Eastern Front campaign.

On the Southern Italian Front, the enemy continued attacks with fresh infantry and tank divisions against our defense south of Cassino while in other sectors, local dents were straightened out or sealed off in our counter-attacks. Last night, our planes effectively bombed the enemy stronghold at Cassino.

Four enemy raiders were shot down last night during their attacks against Cologne and Mannheim as well as over the bight of Kiel.

The Luftwaffe bombed the British harbor and town of Portsmouth dropping a large number of high explosive and incendiary bombs.

U.S. PLAN TO DROP BRITAIN IN POSTWAR TRADE BARED

America Not Going to Join Hands With Any Foreign Cartels, Says Berge

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—Reflecting the inexorable Anglo-American rivalry, Wendell Berge, Assistant United States Attorney-General, declared in a speech in New York that the United States after the war would engage in foreign trade and commerce "on a scale never before imagined," but it was not going to join hands with any foreign cartels, according to a New York dispatch.

Significantly, Berge asserted that the United States was in no mood to give up the American way of life because Europe believed in cartels.

Berge added, "It is imperative that the United States makes known its determination to encourage foreign trade and makes it possible for American firms to bring their goods to customers who will buy." It is recalled that South American countries, particularly, have been markets in which Anglo-American competition has been keenest.

DE VALERA DEMANDS UNITY

Coalition Cabinet Not Wanted in Eire, Says Prime Minister

Special

LISBON, May 16.—Eire Prime Minister Eamon de Valera sharply criticized the plans of those who, through an experiment in coalition government, want to maneuver the present government out of power, according to a Dublin dispatch.

Speaking at Roscommon, Mr. de Valera declared that he hoped that Eire would not come under a coalition cabinet which in other countries had proved to be a failure. He said that he regretted that there was a possibility of it.

"I believe in one party Government," he emphasized and demanded that the electors once again do their best in order that the coming parliamentary elections would result in an absolute majority for one party.

Russian Priest Dies

Special

LISBON, May 16.—The head of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Sergius, 78, died on Monday after suffering a stroke, a Tass dispatch from Moscow revealed. He was installed as Patriarch of all Russia last September following the reestablishment of the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union.

The
Sumitomo Bank
Limited
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ... ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-up ...... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ...... [illegible]
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
Home Offices:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
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Kobe Branch:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: Sannomiya (3) 41-48
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Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: Honkyoku (2) 2111-2115

LIFE OF KITASATO DEPICTED ON STAGE

Struggles of Japan's Foremost Authority on Bacteriology Relived in Current Play

Vicious epidemics of tetanus or lockjaw, bubonic plague, dysentery and diphtheria struck unexpectedly and swiftly wiping out whole villages and cities not a many decades ago, but due to the manifold achievements of Dr. Shibasaburo Kitasato, Japan's pioneer and foremost authority in the field of bacteriology, whose astounding discoveries had armed the doctors the world over with effective prophylactics to combat the diseases successfully, these epidemics no longer present a serious menace to civilization.

Japan and the world lost one of its greatest benefactors when Dr. Kitasato passed away 13 years ago, but he had left behind him a world whose peoples may no longer live in bitter dread that the deadly tetanus or the bubonic plague may strike them next. In the southern regions, especially, where due to the warmer climate and comparatively under-developed systems of sanitation these epidemics recur most frequently, the inhabitants can pursue their respective activities with ease of mind.

Upon this background of Dr. Kitasato's struggles and achievements is woven the stage play "Doto" (Turbulent Sea) written by Kaoru Morimoto which is currently enjoying overwhelming popularity of Tokyo stagegoers at the Shin Kokumin Gekijo in Tsukiji.

Producer Mantaro Kubota and director Shizue Koyamada in this play have adroitly avoided a purely platonic presentation, but have skillfully centered the performances of the Bungakuza troupe largely upon the great character of Dr. Kitasato as a doctor who like Dr. Louis Pasteur and Dr. Robert Koch encountered harsh public opposition and criticism but finally overcame all obstacles and achieved his ambition—the curing of infectious diseases by serum treatments.

The play though presented in five acts succeeds in fully informing the audience of the life and struggles of Dr. Kitasato.

Dr. Kitasato upon graduation from the Tokyo Imperial University is dispatched by the Japanese Government to Germany where he specializes in bacteriology under the renowned Dr. Robert Koch.

Returning to Japan, he is made director of the Imperial Japanese Institute for Study of Infectious Diseases which was established only after his persistent demands.

About this time, Dr. Kitasato receives an enticing offer from the United States to further his experiments there, but the doctor declines on the grounds that he did not study in Germany only to sell out to a foreign country. He is determined to wipe out all forms of infectious diseases in Japan. It is his religion.

During the following years, Dr. Kitasato stuns the medical world with astounding discoveries of various germs which had hitherto fore completely perplexed even doctors of international fame. He produces a successful anti-toxin serum for diphtheria, wipes out a bubonic plague which broke out in Hongkong, by isolating its bacilli, succeeds in obtaining the pure culture of tetanus (lockjaw) bacilli, and finally discovers an effective serum treatment for dysentery.

In 1915, Dr. Kitasato resigns his directorship and founds a private institute where he is joined by his former colleagues. The Kitasato Bacteriological Institute still stands today in Tokyo as a monument to the great work of a great man.

Dr. Kitasato's greatest contribution to the medical world, the discovery of a successful anti-toxin serum treatment for diphtheria, is dramatically portrayed in the play when after experiencing a heavy emotional strain he finally decides to test his serum treatment on his own daughter. Gloriously his test is successful. His serum is proven without a doubt.

Veteran stage-actor Masayuki Mori portraying the unforgettable role of Dr. Kitasato and Hariiko Sugimura in the role of his wife easily share top honors in performance although they are excellently supported by Ken Mitsuta, as Dr. Hasegawa, and other members of the cast.

The stage setting which though simple aptly conveys the required background is supervised by Kisaku Ito.

The play which starts at 6 p.m. nightly has been playing before capacity audiences since its opening on May 1 and due to popular demand will extend its performances until May 20 a week longer than originally scheduled.

New Mayors Named

Lieutenant-General Morito Hirabayashi, was appointed Mayor of Matsumoto City, and Major-General Katsushige Hirose, Mayor of Kiryu City, it was announced by the Home Ministry on Wednesday.

Scientific Triumph Dramatized

In the popular play "Doto" (Turbulent Sea) currently playing at the Shin Kokumin Gekijo in Tsukiji, Masayuki Mori and Haruko Sugimura portraying Dr. Shibasaburo Kitasato, Japan's foremost bacteriologist, and his wife respectively look on gratifyingly to their daughter who in the story is saved from diphtheria by Dr. Kitasato's own serum treatment.

IGUCHI IS SUFFERING FROM EYE TROUBLE

Gaimusho Publicity Bureau Chief Okazaki Will Substitute For About a Month

Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, is suffering from eye trouble and will not be able to attend to his duties for about a month, it was revealed by Yuzo Isono, Chief of the Overseas Publicity Section of the Board of Information, at his meeting with the foreign press on Wednesday.

Mr. Isono further disclosed that Katsuo Okazaki, Director of the Publicity Bureau of the Foreign Office, would take Mr. Iguchi's place during his absence. Mr. Okazaki was formerly consul-general at Hongkong and Shanghai, and his latest post abroad was that of consul-general in Bombay. After the outbreak of the war, Mr. Okazaki was made President of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

During the course of the press conference, Mr. Isono touched on the fighting in Honan Province. He said that the situation seemed to be arousing serious comment on the part of the enemy press on general conditions in China.

Pointing out that U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace's coming visit to Chungking was another subject being discussed by Chungking, Mr. Isono remarked that it was interesting to note that much talk is going on in the United States that the purpose of Wallace's visit was to promote unity among the warring factions of Chungking. He then referred to a D.N.B. news dispatch from Berlin which stated that Wallace's mission was of a three-fold nature, namely: 1) to pay an official visit to Chungking leaders, 2) to investigate China's agricultural conditions, and 3) to inspect the United States troops in China.

The U.S. War Department is expected to learn from Wallace's report how near China is to military and economic collapse, Mr. Isono said.

BURMESE PARTY VISITS ASIA AFFAIRS MINISTER

Dr. Ba Han, U Soe Nyun and U Ba Nyein of the Burmese Special Investigation Mission conferred with Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and other officials of the Ministry at the Minister's official residence at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday and following the conference the Burmese party returned to their headquarters at the Imperial Hotel. At 2 p.m., they called on Shinichi Kamimura, director of the Political Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office.

Today's program for the visiting Burmese Mission includes interviews with Japanese newspaper reporters at 2 p.m. and foreign correspondents at 2:30 p.m. at the Imperial Hotel. Broadcast recordings will also be made from 4 p.m.

On Tuesday, an informal dinner was given in honor of the visitors by Mr. Aoki at his official residence at 6 p.m.

Present at the function besides Mr. Aoki were Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Shimpei Takeuchi, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the same Ministry, directors of the China, Manchoukuo and Southern Regions Sections of the same Ministry, Dr. Thein Maung, Burmese Ambassador to Japan, U Aung Ba, counsellor of the Burmese Embassy, and Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, adviser to the Burmese Government.

WORKS OF SCHOLAR TO BE TRANSFERRED

Wooden Blocks Used by Hanawa-Hokichi to Be Sent to His Home in Saitama

The wooden blocks used for the printing of "Gunshoruiji," a voluminous bibliography representing the life work of Hanawa-Hokiichi, the famous blind Japanese scholar in the eighteenth century, will be transferred to the scholar's home in Saitama Prefecture. The blocks are at present lying at Hikawa-cho, Shibuya-ku, under the care of Shadanhojin Onko Gakkai, an association formed to take custody of printing blocks and other relics of Hanawa-Hokiichi, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The blocks are made of cherry wood and are the size of "mino" sheets (royal octavo). They number in all a total of 17,244 pieces. To make similar blocks at present would cost ¥500,000. They fill the first and second storeys of the Onko Gakkai building in Shibuya.

In 1876, the third descendant of Hanawa-Hokiichi donated the blocks to the Imperial Government which entrusted the care of the blocks to the Tokyo Imperial University. However, as appropriate storage space was not available at the University, the Ministry of Education took over the safekeeping of the blocks. Then in 1922 the fourth descendant of the Hanawa family formed the Onko Gakkai with the assistance of Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, Dr. Yaichi Haga and others. The permanent structure of Onko Gakkai was completed in 1927, where the blocks and other relics of Hanawa-Hokiichi have been kept up to the present.

Occupying the position of the head of the Japanese literature institute under the Tokugawa Shogunate, Hanawa-Hokiichi took up the compilation of Gunshoruiju in 1776. The blind scholar was 34 years old at the time. It is said that the work was completed when Hokiichi had reached the venerable age of 74. Roughly a period of 40 years had been spent in the engraving of the blocks.

An interesting episode is related in connection with the engraving of the wooden blocks. One day when Hokiichi was still a young boy, his "geta" thong cut while returning from his daily worship at the Hirakawa Myojin Shrine at Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Young Hokiichi humbly asked for something to repair his "geta" at a nearby block cutter's shop, bearing the name "Maekawa-ya." The proprietor rudely flung a piece of string at the blind boy. Touched to the quick by the insulting behavior of the block cutter Hokiichi returned home barefooted.

Years afterward when Hokiichi commenced work on Gunshoruiju, he approached the proprietor of Maekawa-ya and said, "You probably do not remember me but I have never forgotten the humiliation received at your hands when a child. It was then that I resolved to become great. It was your act that spurred me on to earnest, diligent study. In gratitude for what you have done I shall ask you to engrave the blocks for me." The block cutter was abashed and overwhelmed by the magnanimous attitude of the now famous scholar.

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WORK ON P.I. CODE NEARS COMPLETION

Is Expected to Be Ready Early Next Month in Time for New School Year

Domei

MANILA, May 16.—Work on the Filipino code, embodying norms of conduct in the truly Filipino and Oriental character, is being stepped up by the Code Committee, which was appointed by President Jose P. Laurel some time ago.

The committee is now meeting daily under the chairmanship of Jayme Deveyra, former Director of the National Language Institute and Professor of the University of the Philippines.

The code, upon completion, will be distributed among public and private schools throughout the country. The authorities will attach great importance to the teaching of the code among the younger generation who are expected to be the mainstay of the "Back to the Orient" Movement, which was started here when the New Philippine Republic was born.

Officials said that the task of inculcating such norms of conduct has been rendered less difficult as a result of the resurgence of nationalism among Filipinos after their liberation from the foreign yoke.

In working out the new Filipino code, the committee has been laying great emphasis on the works of the Filipinos which had been written before the first western exploiters came to the Philippines. All these documents embody the highest ideals and aspirations of the Filipino race.

In order to make the new code up-to-date, the committee also plans to incorporate important passages of the recent book written by President Laurel, entitled "Forces that Make a Nation Great."

The Code Committee is composed of well-known Filipino educational leaders and newspapermen. Chairman Deveyra himself has been for many years a professor of the Spanish University of the Philippines, a former newspaperman, as well as an authority on the Filipino national language.

Among the younger members of the committee are Salvador P. Lopez, former newspaper editor and columnist and now Press and Publications Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jose A. Lansang, also former newspaper editor and now connected with the Ministry of Home Affairs, and Juan Colas of the Board of Information.

With the opening of the next school year only two months away, work on the new code is expected to be completed early next month.

SHANGHAI TO ESTABLISH NEW PRICE CONTROL BODY

Committee to Have Chinese, Nippon Economic Experts Headed by Chen

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 16.—The National Government of China has decided to create a new price control committee in Shanghai in the near future.

The new committee, comprising members selected from among Chinese and Japanese economic experts, will be charged with the enforcement of price control measures in the Shanghai area under the direct supervision of the Executive Yuan.

Preparations for the creation of the new committee were completed and the official organization of the committee will be announced shortly with the promulgation of regulations concerned by the Executive Yuan. The committee will be headed by Chen Chun-hui, Minister of Commerce and Industry, as chairman.

The new committee, upon its creation, will undertake a positive enforcement of provisional wartime price-control regulations which were promulgated early this year, and also price-control programs decided upon at a recent conference of the Economic Bureau and chiefs of the Central and Provincial Governments.

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East Asia Round-Up

Academia Sinica Opening

Special

SHANGHAI, May 17.—The Academia Sinica will be reopened on July 1 and Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, will head China's largest scientific research institute, which has been thoroughly reorganized.

Improving Workers' Status

Special

NANKING, May 17.—Plans to improve the status of Government employes will be completed by the latter half of this fiscal year, the spokesman of the Finance Ministry of the National Government of China announced yesterday in a press interview.

New Postal Rates

Domei

MANILA, May 17.—New postal rates on mail matter from the Philippines to Japan and other countries went into effect yesterday. The rates follow: First-class mail, seven centavos for each 20 grams; postal cards, three centavos; second-class mail, two centavos for the first 200 grams; and third-class mail, six centavos for each 100 grams.

Pushing Coal Mining

Domei

HSINKING, May 17.—Professors of mining and metallurgy of universities and colleges throughout Manchoukuo will be mobilized to cope with actual problems connected with coal mining as a result of the creation of Coal Mining Institute.

Wins Football Game

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 17.—The German football team beat the Japanese by a score of 3 to 1 on May 14 at the Hongkew Park to take the Dr. Ernst Woermann, German Ambassador to Nanking, prize. Consuls-General from both countries attended the game. During the half-time rest period members of the young German girls' organization offered comfort gifts to the wounded Japanese soldiers in token of the amicable relations between the two Axis nations.

Retains Boxing Title

Domei

MANILA, May 17.—In a fast 10-round, championship bout, Star Misamis, welter-weight champion, outclassed Clever Ciano, slugging fisherman from Bataan Province, at the Rizal Stadium on May 13 before a packed house.

Cinema Houses Built

Domei

MENADO, May 17.—The Japanese Film Supplying Company here which established its first cinema house in this city will build another theater in Langoan on May 27 and screen the picture, "Hero-God of the Air" on the opening day. New cinema houses will also be opened in Bitoeng and Tondano in the near future.

Aiding Raid Victims

Domei

SAIGON, May 17.—With the aim of giving relief to Annamese and Chinese employes at Japanese companies in French Indo-China, who have suffered from the American blind bombings, the board of trustees of the Japanese Association here has decided to set up the accident allowance system.

Bible Schools Reopening

Domei

DAVAO, May 17.—With the reopening of the Bible schools attached to Evangelical Churches in June, students will be encouraged to contribute toward the increased production of foodstuffs by sparing some time for farm work.

Fishery School Opens

Special

MANILA, May 17.—The opening of a school for fisheries at Navotas, Rizal Province, was announced by the Board of Information on May 12.

Labor Corps Active

Special

MANILA, May 17.—More than 4,000 able-bodied citizens of Manila began their first labor service on May 14 with everyone enthusiastically pitching in to help the Government's food production campaign.

Army, Navy Donate

Special

SAIGON, May 16.—The local Japanese Army and Navy offices as well as the Japanese Embassy donated 6,000 piastres yesterday to the local municipal office as relief funds for the victims of the wanton raid recently carried out by the China-based U.S. air force.

Cossacks Make Donations

Special

HSINKING, May 16.—The Cossack farmers of Sanho, North Hsingan, economizing their annual joint celebration of Russian Easter by cancelling group banquets donated 450 yuan to the Concordia Victory Plane Donation Drive. Cossack children have also saved their pocket money and contributed 200 yuan to the authorities, who are deeply moved by their patriotism.

Opening 3 Hospitals

Special

HSINKING, May 16.—A fully equipped hospital at Kannan land settlement, the first of its kind to be established in land settlements throughout Manchoukuo started receiving patients for examination. It will open in June. The second hospital for land settlers will be opened at Tongking in August while the third at Panshan will be launched sometime this year.

School Children Healthy

Special

SOERABAJA, May 16.—Indicative of the improved health conditions here, the percentage of absentees of school children on account of illness has dwindled to 3 per cent in the current school year.

Wins Soccer Game

Special

BANDOENG, May 16.—The Mataram eleven from Djogjakarta won the interurban soccer meet held last week participated in by three terms representing Djakarta, Bandoeng and Djogjakarta. Another interurban soccer game is slated this week at Solo among the teams representing Solo, Soerabaja and Semarang.

More Books Added

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 16.—The library attached to the Archaeological Museum of this city has been enriched with more than 1,200 newly-added books on science, history, philosophy, and arts. Some 200 among them are written in Japanese while others are printed in German, French and English.

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FRANCO-REICH TIES ARE CONSOLIDATED

Petain Has Full Support of F.I.C.; Recent Visit to Paris Said Significant

Domei

HANOI, May 16.—The recent visit to Paris, after four years' absence, by Marshal Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, is causing widespread repercussions among French residents in Indo-China.

Competent authorities here opined that Petain's visit to Paris was made for the purpose of consulting with German authorities on matters pertaining to defensive operations that should be taken against the enemy's much-boasted second-front invasion, and also to further strengthen Franco-German collaboration.

In this connection, they pointed out that Petain has the fullest support of all local Frenchmen concerning relations with Axis nations, and predicted that his conversation with German authorities would result in further consolidating Japanese-French Indo-China relations.

Meanwhile, speaking before French legionnaries, M. Haelweyn, Resident-Superior of Tongking Province, in stressing French Indo-China's confidence in the Axis nations, emphasized that unstinted cooperation with Germany was absolutely necessary for the existence of France.

He added that if the enemy succeeds in the pending large-scale invasion of Western Europe, France would be confronted with a rather serious situation, with the consequent effect on French Indo-China.

However, he declared that Marshal Petain's recent visit to Paris gave definite direction to the course French Indo-China should take, and the ensuing international developments are being calmly watched by Frenchmen in Indo-China.

Vargas, Alas See Laurel

Domei

MANILA, May 17.—Jorge B. Vargas, Philippine Ambassador to Japan, and Antonio de las Alas, Finance Minister, who arrived here from Japan on Monday, called on President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan today and after extending greetings reported on various governmental business.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1944

Bankruptcy of American Statesmanship

With the national conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties for the nomination of their respective candidates for the forthcoming Presidential election in the United States less than two months away, political skirmishes are being actively carried on. It is said that the two greatest topics of discussion in the United States at present are the Second Front and the presidential election campaign.

Thomas Dewey, Governor of the State of New York, stands out as a serious contender for the Republican nomination. Formerly Dewey, from his isolationist standpoint, had been deeply critical of Roosevelt's diplomacy. Now he has had to choose whether he should be true to his own convictions or whether he should abandon his stand for the sake of political expediency. When Willkie tasted bitter defeat in the Wisconsin primary, the Republican Party was dismayed and public attention naturally centered upon the question of Governor Dewey's diplomatic policy.

Thus Dewey, forced definitely to announce his attitude regarding the nation's foreign stand, set forth his opinion in a speech before the American National Press Association at New York on April 27. He stated his refusal of any peace based on a compromise with the Axis nations; stressed the cooperation among the Anglo-Americans, the Soviet Union and Chungking, especially realistic cooperation with the Soviets; dwelt on the necessity of an international organ for world control; favored the stabilization of the world's economic affairs by the United States; and lastly stated that a nation's diplomacy should be determined by the will of the people, but that they should not have a division of views on the main policy of diplomacy although they might differ in views regarding concrete diplomatic issues. Dewey thus made it known that he is an interventionist and not an isolationist.

With Dewey's revised views any difference between Republican and Democratic platforms will be hard to find.

American interventionism has given rise to various dire results all over the world. In Europe it has failed in coping with problems such as the Polish-Soviet border problem, the Soviet-Finnish issue, the problems of the opposed Badoglio and De Gaulle regimes, pressure on neutrals, the Western Asia problem, and the problem of world air communication routes. Because of these failures, the schism between Britain and America has been deepened. On the south Italian war front, the Anglo-American forces have been faced by a powerful German counter-offensive. Criticism has come from neutral quarters that the Anglo-Americans have no real power to undertake a Second Front operation. In East Asia, America's interventionist policy has resulted in the increasing losses of American soldiers before the might of the Imperial Forces.

In short, interventionism seems to have failed on all sides, yet Dewey as well as Roosevelt have subscribed to it. Since this is so, the only gain in replacing Roosevelt by Dewey would lie in the fact that the Roosevelt Administration, being fatigued, would be unable to carry out the great and arduous task of ushering in peace. Dewey's volte face for the sake of political expediency merely proves the total bankruptcy of American statesmanship at the most critical moment in American as well as world history.

Music's Contribution to the War Effort

The sweeping changes accompanying the mobilization of the nation's total resources for the war effort, which took concrete shape in the decisive Wartime Emergency Program adopted by the Cabinet early this year, could not but create far-reaching effects even in those branches of the national life which had theretofore remained comparatively unaffected by the progress of the war situation. It is but natural that at a time when all efforts of the people are concentrated solely on the successful prosecution of the war, the musicians of this country, too, should contribute their share toward the speedy realization of the common goal. For music is a war weapon, too.

Music, though not explicitly mentioned, was beyond doubt implicitly referred to by Prime Minister Tojo when, replying to an interpellation in the House of Peers during the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet closely following the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia, he stated:

"I need not emphasize that ours is a long constructive war during which the entire nation is asked to combine their best efforts for the attainment of the war aims. However, it is plain, too, that the people, in order to have some change in the course of their efforts, must be invigorated time and again through healthy entertainments."

It is truly along the lines of this statement that music and musicians have been finding a new mission in this country. Music has been pointed in a new direction: to concentrate its full strength on the heightening of the war spirit. This, inevitably, means that the kind of musical concerts which were patronized only by a small fraction of the populace of the large cities able to pay high admission prices have disappeared. But music, far from undergoing any pressure, is on the contrary now being called upon for even livelier activities than before. Wounded war heroes and production fighters throughout the country long for music. And the musicians serve voluntarily in this new field of musical activity, which is being encouraged and backed by the authorities.

The Reflection on Mount Fuji

During the winter solstice the sun sets in the neighborhood of Mount Amagi. Daily it sinks to rest more to northward of the Izu Peninsula, and when the vernal equinox is reached, passes over Fuji and sets near Oyama.

After the summer solstice, it retraces its way and return to the south. At the autumnal equinox it has reached Fuji once more, and winter sees it setting behind Amagi again.

It travels north during the first half of the year, and returns in the latter half. Fuji is almost midway in its course and forms a sort of barrier. The spring and autumn equinoxes see the sun setting almost directly behind the mountain. Thus when the sun has passed twice over Fuji, a year is gone and it is then that Fuji's reflection should fall on the Sagami Sea.

The village fishermen say that the shadow of the mountain falls distinct and clear but I have never yet seen a perfect reflection of Fuji in the sea. But should you walk along the sand-bank of the river Maekawa some evening when the wind has dropped, you will see the cone of Fuji reflected in the water below the sand bank opposite. You cannot see it if you stand, but by almost lying down you can just see a little of the top.

Fuji itself may be seen so easily; then why is it that a glimpse of its reflection is only revealed to those who kneel as though in worship?

The sun has sunk, and the gloden sky is reflected in the sea. The mountains of Izu and Sagami are stained with purple, the wind has died away. A boat in the offing has taken down its purple sail and is being rowed home by the singing boatman.

Now if we walk by the Maekawa, we shall see the upper half of Fuji, no longer purple floating on the golden water.

A man with a fishing-net on his shoulder is standing on the bank watching the grey mullets brought in by the evening tide. His head makes a dark spot against the dark mountain in the sky, while his shadow is thrown on the shadowed Fuji.—Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man."

A Year Ago Today

May 18, 1943

Wendell Willkie, former presidential candidate and President Franklin Roosevelt's special envoy to the Middle East, in a book on the Middle East states that he is alarmed by the spread of nationalism in Egypt, Iraq and the Lebanon in all of which countries he encountered misery, dirt, hunger and the most primitive living conditions. He repeatedly implies that the cause is to be found in England's callous exploitation of these countries to the complete neglect of their social and economic development.

* * *

The anti-Axis Foodstuff Supply Conference was opened at Hot Springs in Arkansas today with the attendance of representatives of 43 anti-Axis nations.

* * *

The immediate opening of a large-scale attack on Japan with all its military strength was demanded by Senator Albert Chandler of Kentucky at today's session of the Senate. He declared that the attack on Japan must be made while the United States is continuing the war together with other anti-Axis nations because at the termination of the European war there is a possibility of the United States becoming the only nation to fight Japan for there is danger of Britain discharging the majority of her troops.

* * *

The Foreign Office announced today that the the Japanese Consulate at Dublin, Irish Free State, has been elevated to the rank of Consulate General.

* * *

The suspension of the United States coal miners' strike has been further extended to the end of May in compliance with the wish of the United States Government, it was announced by John L. Lewis, Chairman of the United Mine Workers' Union of America.

* * *

The United States today announced that the United States Consulate at Kunming, China, has been elevated to a Consulate General and a new Consulate opened at Kweilin.

America's Frankenstein Monster

Industrial Capacity of U.S. Expanded by Abnormal Wartime Demands to Terrifying Proportions

By KAZUO KAWAI
Written for the Nippon Times

(Editor's Note—This is the first installment of an article dealing with the problem which America's over-expanded wartime industrial production has created.)

I

Like Frankenstein the United States has raised a monster of its own creation which threatens to destroy the creator in the end. That monster is the bloated industrial capacity of the United States, expanded by abnormal wartime demands to terrifying proportions, for which no legitimate use can possibly be found once peace should come. Not only does this monster threaten the United States alone, but it threatens to upset the economic stability of the whole world as well.

This abnormally expanded industrial capacity of America, now harnessed to war needs, is bound to get out of hand and to go on a rampage when the war should end. For under normal conditions there is no conceivable market adequate to absorb the products of this vast productive machinery when the insatiable demands of Mars should once be stilled.

Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the war-devastated regions of the world may continue to engage a portion of this greatly expanded American productive power for a while, but even under the best of circumstances there is bound to result an uncomfortably embarrassing surplus. But the practical problems of changing over war industries to reconstruction industries, of providing adequate distribution and market facilities, and of devising satisfactory credit and exchange mechanisms to adapt this wartime productive capacity to peace-time absorptive power make it hardly likely that the circumstances will be of the best. Hence the probability that it will not be possible to confine the disturbing consequences to the United States alone but that the ramifications will spread to disturb the rest of the world as well.

The recent vigorous discussions in the United States over various proposed schemes of coping with this problem show that the American public is well aware of the magnitude of this danger. But at the same time the American public is apparently not willing to deflate the monster, not willing to go so far as to reduce draconically its industrial production to normal prewar proportions. It hopes to continue to nurture the dangerous beast, to harness it by some means to peace-time conditions, to avoid the onerous sacrifices which curtailment of production will necessarily entail. And it hopes to find some means of engineering this shift of its abnormally large industrial structure from a temporary war basis to a permanent peace basis without large-scale unemployment, without deflation of capital investments, and without any lowering of the artificially high so-called "American" standard of living. In other words, it hopes to eat its cake and have it too, and the problem is how this miracle is to be achieved.

II

Three main lines of approach have emerged in tackling this problem. The present Administration's line of approach is embodied in the Baruch Plan, drawn up by the pro-Administration industrial magnate Bernard Baruch and his associate John Hancock. This plan envisages strict governmental control and supervision of industrial planning long after the war on what amounts virtually to a permanent basis. The government would first of all extend its present supervision over industry to secure an even more complete control over all American industrial activity. The government would extend its laws concerning price control, priorities, and requisitioning of raw materials. The government would then carry out the shift of war industries to the production of peace-time civilian goods. The government would provide credit to those requiring it during the adjustment period. The government would engage in extensive public works to take care of any unemployment which might ensue during the transition process. Only very gradually, if ever, would the government return these controls over industry to private initiative. Meanwhile these governmental controls would be placed under the complete authority of the President operating through the existing Office of War Mobilization, which would be transformed into a permanent peacetime agency.

The present Administration naturally favors this plan, because it conforms most completely with its underlying New Deal philosophy. This New Deal philosophy holds that American private initiative has failed; that even before the war private business had been unable to cope with mass unemployment, idle capital, surplus commodities, and financial instability; that only a thorough-going planned economy under strict governmental direction operated through an all-pervading bureaucracy could hold out any promise for American industry.

III

The second line of approach is embodied in the George Plan, worked out by a senatorial committee under the chairmanship of Senator George and including the Democratic leader Senator Barkley and the Republican leader Senator McNary. In its essential outline the George Plan is practically identical with the Baruch Plan, but the great difference lies in the mechanism through which the program is to be put into effect and the spirit with which the program would be executed. Whereas the Baruch Plan would place the sole authority in the hands of the President, the George Plan would provide for continuous congressional control through a Policy Board on which both the Administration and Congress would be represented. The George Plan would furthermore establish by a special congressional enactment a new agency under the Policy Board to be known as the "Office of Demobilization," which, unlike the existing Office of War Mobilization which was created under the President's emergency powers and is directly under his control, would be subject to congressional supervision.

This difference between the Baruch Plan and the George Plan represents a three-phase conflict. In its theoretical phase it represents congressional distrust of the New Deal philosophy of the Roosevelt Administration. In its political phase it represents legislative resistance to the ever-growing supremacy of the executive branch of the government under the dictatorial President, and as such it is a part of the same struggle as that reflected in the quarrels between the President and Congress over the tax bill, the soldiers' ballot question, and other issues which have stirred the American political scene recently. In its economic phase it represents the opposition of private interests to government control of business. To be sure, the George Plan does not envisage the withdrawal of the government from control over business, and in this the George Plan falls far short of the plan formulated by the private business interests themselves; but Congress, more sensitive to popular sentiments than the executive bureaucracy, is much more likely than the executive branch of the government to give heed to the desires of private business and to cast its influence in the direction of limiting governmental control over industry.

Both the Baruch Plan and the George Plan, however, represent although in differing degrees the basic idea that the problem of the over-expanded American industry is one which must be handled by the government. American industry itself, on the other hand, has a totally different idea, the idea that private industry alone without government interference is fully competent to cope with this problem. Tomorrow's installment of this article will discuss private industry's program for the solution of this problem and the reasons behind its formulation.

A SPRING DAY

By LI PO

Life is an immense dream.
Why toil?
All day long I drowse with wine,
And lie by the post at the door.
Awakening, I gaze upon the garden trees,
And, hark, a bird is singing among the flowers.
Pray, what season may this be?
Ah, the songster's a mango-bird,
Singing to the passing wind of spring.
I muse and muse myself to sadness,
Once more I pour my wine, and singing aloud,
Await the bright moonrise.
My song is ended—
What troubled my soul?—
I remember not.

JAPONIZATION OF CHINA CULTURE

Big Change Seen in Sino-Japanese Cultural History

By YO HSIAO-HSIN
(From the Yosuko)

Up to the time of the Sino-Japanese War, it was Japan that was most assiduous in absorbing Chinese culture. Since that War, however, it is China that has become amenable to the influences of Japanese culture. What is worthy of special note is the fact that although, in the field of diplomacy, China's attitude toward Japan has been marked by hostility, contempt and antagonism, she has constantly and invariably held Japan in high esteem in the sphere of culture. This phenomenon is by no means self-contradictory. We must know that whereas political and economic relationships are materialistic and mathematical, cultural relationship is spiritual and non-mathematical. In political or economic relationship, one side stands to gain while the other side loses, but in cultural relationship neither side loses by the act of mutually absorbing each other's culture, since culture is by its very nature of infinite content.

Due to its zealous absorption of Japanese culture in the days subsequent to the Sino-Japanese War, Chinese culture has gradually become Japonized. This signifies a big change in the history of Sino-Japanese cultural interchange. Needless to say, translations constitute the medium for cultural interchange, and it was in 1883 that Japanese letters were translated into Chinese for the first time. Translations in those days were undertaken for no other purpose than of acquainting the Chinese people with Japan's point of view on current issues; they were not intended for any scientific purposes. In the years subsequent to the Sino-Japanese War, however, China was obliged to recognize not only the superiority of Japanese arms but the superiority of Japanese culture also. The necessity was accordingly felt keenly in China of studying Japan, and many Chinese students were sent to Japan for the prosecution of their studies. On their return home, these Chinese students engaged in the work of introducing Japanese culture to the Chinese public. By 1901, the first batch of Chinese students sent to Japan had acquired sufficient knowledge of the Japanese language to be able to translate Japanese publications, and in the meantime various societies of translation were formed.

Gained Great Force

After the establishment of the Chinese Republic, there was a temporary stagnation in the work of translating Japanese books owing to the instability of the domestic situation, but as the new literature movement initiated by Hu Shih, Chen Tu-hsiu and others gained great force, there was a revival of the introduction of Japanese culture, and many novels and articles by Saneatsu Mushakoji, Hakuson Kuriyagawa, Soseki Natsume, Junichiro Tanizaki, Ryunosuke Akutagawa, Haruo Sato, Shinzaburo Miyajima, Hisao Homma, Kwan Kikuchi and other novelists and essayists were translated. Kuriyagawa's theory of literature made so strong an appeal to those in the new literature movement that it was cited frequently by them in support of their contention. As proletarian literature cropped up in Japan later on, there were, of course, translations in China of Leftist theories and writings.

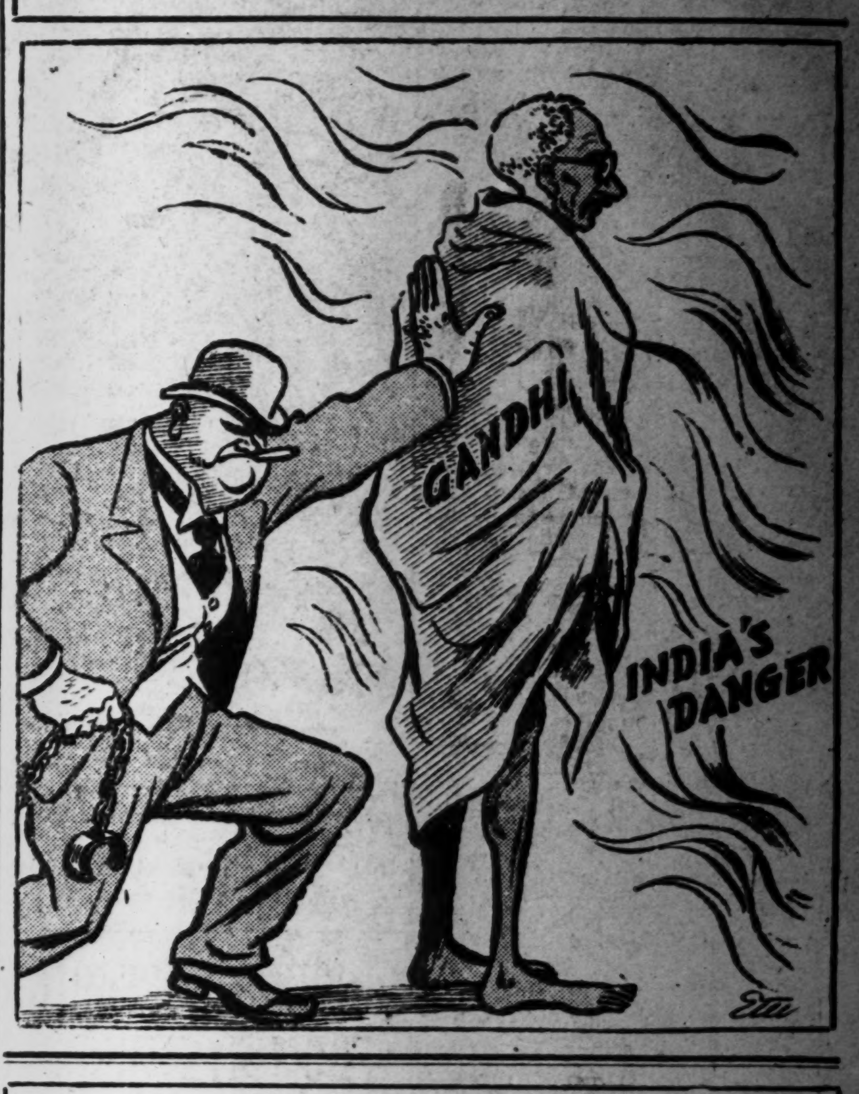
After the Manchurian Incident, the ideas of the Chinese people gradually grew more practical, and attention was increasingly directed to the study of social and natural sciences besides literature. There was consequently an over-abundance of translations from Japanese books treating of scientific subjects.

Translated from Japanese

Side by side with these cases of complete translations, there have been free or part translations from Japanese books. There have also been translations from Japanese renderings of Western books. This widespread practise of translation from Japanese books has had the effect of Japonizing the Chinese language and its style of writing. It is further noticeable that with the active importation of Japanese culture into China, many of new Chinese bookstores and magazines have adopted for themselves names of the Japanese style. Not only style but the type of characters used and pictures printed in publications have become Japonized. Nor have Chinese newspapers and magazines been slow to imitate the general make-up of their Japanese contemporaries.

It is reassuring to observe that Chinese culture is replete with Japanese tastes. It is, of course, a good thing for the advancement of Chinese culture that it absorbs foreign culture in order to make good its own shortcomings, but it is not enough to swallow it whole. It must be digested thoroughly and applied properly so that a culture peculiar to China may be created to add an illustrious page to the history of Oriental culture.

John Bull at His Tricks Again



Economic Statistics in Wartime United States

TABLE 13. SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
(In Billion Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total utilization	166	185	214	239	274
Industrial	85	99	120	137	157
Commercial	21	22	25	27	29
Domestic	23	25	28	30	32
Traction	6	6	6	7	7
Government	5	5	5	6	11
Other	27	28	30	32	38
Total supply	166	185	214	239	274
Production	163	183	211	237	272
Imports	3	2	2	2	3

Source: Federal Power Commission and Edison Electrical Institute.

TABLE 14. NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY
(In Billion Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total	6.0	7.0	11.1	13.7	7.7
Private total	3.5	4.2	5.3	2.9	1.6
Residential building	2.0	2.4	2.9	1.5	0.8
Non-residential building	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.
Industrial	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1
All other	0.	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1
Farm construction	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Residential	0.1	0.1	missing	missing	0.1
Public utility	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5
Public total	2.5	2.7	missing	missing	6.1
Residential	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
Military and naval	0.1	0.5	2.1	5.7	missing
Non-residential	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Non-residential	0.8	0.5	missing	missing	2.3
Industrial	nil	0.	1.4	3.6	2.1
Other	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	nil
Highway	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.	0.4
Other public	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2

TABLE 15. VOLUME OF TRANSPORTATION
(Daily Average 1935-39=100)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Total commodity and passenger	105	115	142	179	214
Total excluding local transit	106	missing	missing	missing	220
Commodity total	107	118	147	178	201
Railroad	104	115	146	194	221
Air	132	156	205	353	568
Inter-city motor truck	114	130	172	190	205
Oil and gas pipelines	110	112	130	149	192
Domestic water-borne (missing)	missing	missing	missing	missing	missing
Passenger total	102	107	125	184	256
Total excluding local transit	105	113	143	236	356
Railroad	103	108	133	244	396
Air	148	226	294	291	310
Inter-city motor bus	104	110	143	214	284
Local transit	100	102	110	140	173

(Indexes for commodity and passenger traffic are based upon ton miles and passenger miles respectively; Index for local transit is based upon numbers of passengers).

TABLE 16. UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
(In Billion Dollars)

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
General Imports	2.3	2.6	3.3	2.7	3.4
Total Exports including Re-exports	3.2	4.0	5.1	8.0	12.7
Lend-Lease Shipments	nil	nil	0.7	4.9	10.0
Cash Exports now Lend-Lease		4.0	4.4	3.1	2.7
Excess of Cash Exports over General Imports	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.7

TABLE 17. NET BALANCE OF U.S. TRADE WITH LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS
(In Million Dollars)
(Export Balance + Import Balance —).

	Merchandise Gold and Silver		Merchandise	
	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Jan.-Sept.			
Total	—312	—404	—222	—371
Mexico	— 3	— 20	+ 19	— 14
Cuba	— 32	—104	— 33	—104
Argentina	— 66	— 73	— 66	— 73
Bolivia	— 10	— 11	+ 10	— 9
Brazil	— 52	— 51	— 52	— 51
Chile	— 64	— 82	— 62	— 78
Colombia	— 48	— 43	— 37	— 43
Peru	— 6	— 5	+ 5	+ 6
Uruguay	— 7	— 27	— 7	— 27
Venezuela	+ 16	+ 19	+ 20	+ 21
All other	— 12	— 8	nil	+ 3

TABLE 18. COST OF LIVING
(Indexes—1935-39=100)

	1940	1941	1942	1942 Sept.	1943 Jan.	1943 Nov.
All items	100	105	117	118	121	124
Clothing	missing	106	124	126	126	133
Food	97	106	124	127	133	137
Fuel, electricity and ice	100	102	105	106	107	108
House furnishings	101	107	122	124	124	127
Rent	105	106	109	108	108	108
Miscellaneous	101	106	111	111	113	113

Sources: United States Department of Labor.

(To Be Concluded)

Fruits of Wisdom

How in the looks does conscious guilt appear.—Ovid.

* * *

We ought never to be afraid to repeat an ancient truth, when we feel that we can make it more striking by a neater turn, or bring it alongside of another truth, which may make it clearer, and thereby accumulate evidence. It belongs to the inventive faculty to see clearly the relative state of things, and to be able to place them in connection; but the discoveries of ages gone by belong less to their first authors than to those who make them practically useful to the world.—Vauvenargues.